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## Egypt, Sudan sign trade accord

HARTOUM, Jan. 15 (R)—Egypt and Sudan have signed a trade agreement worth \$100 million, an increase of 14 per cent over their previous pact, the Sudan News Agency reported today. The agreement concluded three days of meetings of the Seventh Joint Higher Ministerial Committee for Integration of the two countries. Twenty-eight ministers from Egypt and Sudan met in Hartoum to discuss plans for political, economic and social integration. Egypt and Sudan have a joint defence pact and signed an agreement on an integration programme in 1974. The ministers also agreed to eliminate customs duties between the two countries at the end of this year, SUNA said.

# JORDAN TIMES

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation  
جورديان تايمز يومية سياسية تصدر بالانجليزية عن المؤسسة الصحفية الاردنية «الراي»

## Woodcock U.S. envoy in Peking

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15 (R)—President Carter today nominated Leonard Woodcock, former head of the United Automobile Workers Union, as U.S. Ambassador to China, where he has been the senior American diplomat for the past 19 months. Mr. Woodcock, chief of the U.S. Liaison Office in Peking since June, 1977, played a leading role in negotiations that led to the opening of normal relations between the United States and China on Jan. 1, if confirmed by the Senate. He will assume his new post on March 1, the day chosen by the two countries to exchange ambassadors. Mr. Woodcock, 67, will be returning to the United States soon to prepare for the visit of Chinese Senior Vice Premier Deng Xiaoping (Teng Hsiao-ping) beginning on Jan. 29.

AMMAN, TUESDAY JANUARY 16, 1979 — SAFAR 17, 1399

Price: Jordan 50 fils; Syria 50 piastres; Lebanon 75 piastres; Saudi Arabia 1 riyal; UAE 1 dirham; Great Britain 25 pence

## Expected in Cairo first

# Shah to leave for U.S. 'holiday'

TEHRAN, Jan. 15 (R)—The Shah of Iran will leave on Wednesday morning for Cairo on his way to the United States for an extended holiday, aimed at saving the Iranian monarchy, authoritative court sources said here tonight. The Shah, accompanied by Empress Farah, will then fly to the United States to stay at his estate near Los Angeles, the sources told Reuters. They may make some stops in Western Europe on their way to the U.S., but were expected to stay only a day in Egypt, the sources said.

## King Hussein to visit Syria

AMMAN, Jan. 15 (JNA)—His Majesty King Hussein will pay a one-day visit to Syria on Tuesday, it was announced here today. An announcement by the Royal Hashemite Court said King Hussein will be accompanied by an official delegation. During the visit, the King will confer with President Hafez Al Assad on Arab and international issues of mutual interest to both countries, the announcement said. It added that the two leaders will also "review the Arab stand in the light of the current situation."

## Saudis watch F-15 show

RIYADH, Jan. 15 (R)—Crown Prince Fahd of Saudi Arabia today watched a demonstration by a squadron of sophisticated United States F-15 fighters, the official Saudi News Agency reported. The Saudi news agency said the squadron's visit was within the scope of cooperation between the U.S. and Saudi air forces. Saudi Arabia has bought 60 F-15s built by McDonnell Douglas and the most advanced jet fighter in America's arsenal, at a cost of \$2.5 billion. Delivery of the planes is not scheduled to begin until 1982. The Saudi newspaper Al-Jazira reported yesterday that six F-15s would carry out a demonstration in Riyadh and six others would make an appearance at a military base in the south of the country.

# Syria, Iraq discuss plans for merger

DAMASCUS, Jan. 15 (R)—Syrian and Iraqi foreign ministers and defence chiefs discussed far-reaching unity plans here today amid reports that the two countries were discussing merging into a single state. High-powered Iraqi delegations arrived in Damascus unannounced from Baghdad as Syria maintained official silence about the projected merger, disclosed by Arab diplomatic sources here yesterday. The official Syrian News Agency (SANA) said the two foreign ministers reviewed intensive discussions which have taken place over the past month on political, military and economic union. It said separate talks began a few hours later at the Defence Ministry, soon after the arrival of the Iraqi Defence Minister and his Chief of Staff, but it gave no details.

The diplomatic sources said the two countries had agreed in principle to unite under one president, government and military command. The details were expected to be worked out in talks between Syrian President Hafez Al Assad and Iraqi President Ahmed Hassan Al Bakr in Damascus next week, they said. The sources said a great many administrative difficulties had to be resolved, and the two sides were reluctant to publish their plans in case the negotiations broke down at a late stage. A major aim of the proposed accord, which would combine armed forces totalling almost half a million men, was to swing the Middle East balance of power in the Arabs' favour. The sources said an effective merger between the two long-time rivals would pose a serious military threat to Israel on its northern border. The rapprochement between Syria and Iraq was born during summit talks in Baghdad last October, out of their common opposition to Egyptian-Israeli peace moves. The pace of progress towards pooling their resources for the sake of Arab unity against Israel has surprised western diplomats here.

The two sides have already agreed to set up a joint military command, and last week they announced that Iraq would resume pumping its crude oil across Syria to the Mediterranean terminal of Banias. As the Syrian-Iraqi talks continued, Palestinian leaders opened a top-level conference in Damascus aimed at closing ranks to resist the Egyptian-Israeli peace moves and to help achieve the goal of an independent state of their own homeland. The meeting of the Palestine National Council (PNC), a parliament-in-exile with almost 300 members, is expected to endorse demands for stepping up guerrilla warfare against Israel. Syrian President Hafez Al Assad opened the conference tonight with an attack on Egyptian-Israeli peace moves and a pledge to continue fighting "Zionist plots."

The Syrian leader rejected the accords as an attempt to exclude Egypt from the conference with Israel, and said the proposal for limited Palestinian self-rule in the occupied West Bank and Gaza was merely a Zionist demand. He said Syria and the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) would continue to fight as brothers-in-arms against all such Zionist plots, and he looked forward to the day when the council could meet again in Jerusalem. He also referred to a growing Syrian-Iraqi alliance, but made no mention of reports by Arab diplomatic sources here that the two countries were planning to merge into a single state. The president said Syria, Iraq were resolved to translate their new-found unity into action, and this would provide an important boost for the Palestinian resistance movement. PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat later presented Mr. Assad with a silver replica of the main mosque in Jerusalem and pledged that one day they would enter the Moslem holy place together. PNC Speaker Khaled Fahoum also condemned the Camp David

accords as a unilateral surrender of Arab and Palestinian rights, and said President Sadat was an isolationist leader who did not express the will of his people.

The meeting in a trade union conference centre adjourned after less than an hour. Delegates were due to begin their first working session tomorrow morning.

## On eve of Atherton's visit

# Israeli remarks on settlements conflict

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM, Jan. 15 (R)—Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin would willingly participate in another summit meeting with U.S. President Carter and Egyptian President Anwar Sadat to overcome current difficulties and reach a peace accord, Israeli officials said today. President Carter said in Atlanta last night that if necessary he would not hesitate to call such a summit to get a peace treaty between Israel and Egypt. Assistant Secretary of State Alfred Atherton is scheduled to arrive in Israel tonight in the latest U.S. mediation effort in the Middle East.

Israeli officials believe the envoy's main aim will be to try to get the two countries to budge from their positions to overcome the obstacles in the negotiations. In Cairo, the semi-official newspaper Al-Ahram said today Mr. Atherton will convey American and Israeli views on a working paper sent to Washington by Egyptian Prime Minister Mustapha Khalil.

During his visit to Egypt expected on Wednesday or Thursday, the newspaper said, Mr. Atherton will seek a formula acceptable to both Egypt and Israel on two issues: security arrangements in Sinai after an Israeli withdrawal, and Egypt's insistence that a peace treaty with the Zionist state should not override its commitments to other Arab states. Egypt has stressed that security arrangements with Israel in Sinai should be reviewed after five years.

Al-Ahram said the question of linkage between the bilateral treaty and a timetable for Palestinian self-rule on the West Bank of the Jordan and the Gaza Strip would probably be left for a subsequent tripartite ministerial meeting. The newspaper said that the U.S. special envoy and the State Department's Legal Adviser Herbert Hansell would meet Dr. Khalil and Acting Foreign Minister Butros Ghali. Then he might fly to Aswan, for talks with President Anwar Sadat.

Meanwhile, conflicting official statements about Jewish settlement on Arab land today reflected growing dissension within the Israeli cabinet over how to handle this issue at a time of new Middle East peace moves. After a day of denials that any new settlement in occupied territory had been authorised, a government spokesman last night admitted that two new outposts had been approved in the Jordan Valley and one in the Gaza Strip.

The spokesman, Cabinet Secretary Arye Naor, explained the earlier denials by saying that he and other officials had assumed questioners were asking about civilian settlements. The three settlements authorised, Mr. Naor said, were in fact Nahal outposts—meaning settlements manned entirely by men and women soldiers.

Yesterday's official pronouncements appear characteristic of the evasive and flatly contradictory statements made recently on the subject by government leaders, observers said. With a United States peace mission due here tomorrow to try to revive negotiations on a peace treaty with Egypt, Israeli ministers were clearly anxious to avoid any moves which might inflame American and Arab opinion.

The officially-defined Israeli attitude is that, now the three-month settlement freeze accepted at the Camp David summit has expired, Israel is free to place new settlers at will. Aides close to Agriculture Minister Ariel Sharon, an ardent advocate of mass Jewish settlement on Arab land, have said plans are ready for a new settler drive.

The opposition Labour alignment also seems in two minds over the settlement issue. When Labour was in power it authorised Jewish outposts in the Jordan Valley and other areas. But it refused to let Gush Etzion move into populated Arab areas.

## Brezhnev: Arab rights, detente not in conflict

NEW YORK, Jan. 15 (R)—Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev said in an interview published today that detente was not contradicted by the Arab struggle for the return of lands seized by Israel or by the right of the Palestinians to set up their state. He said the United States had given him little encouragement in the last two years to improve relations, but he still hoped a new arms limitation treaty would be signed soon. On the recent establishment of diplomatic relations between the United States and China, Mr. Brezhnev said some people in the United States and other western countries were tempted to turn China into "an instrument of pressure" on the socialist world. "On the whole, over the last couple of years, there have been few encouraging moments to be frank, in Soviet-American relations," Mr. Brezhnev said.

He said that the Soviet Union sees no obstacles to reestablishing friendly relations with Peking, if China "becomes more reasonable and peaceful."

China was making a lot of noise about the intervention of Vietnam in Cambodian affairs, and "it's another example of the anti-Vietnamese, chauvinistic nature of the policy of the present Chinese leadership," he said. On attempts of Moscow and Washington to conclude a new Strategic Arms Limitation (SALT) accord, Mr. Brezhnev said work on the new agreement was drawing to a close. He expressed hope that "President Carter and I will be able in the near future to affix our signatures to the accord."

Mr. Brezhnev gave a lengthy definition of detente, saying it meant a willingness to resolve differences at the negotiating table.



His Majesty King Hussein and Her Majesty Queen Noor taking part in celebrations on Monday marking Arbor Day. The ceremony was held at the premises of Al-Bashir (Ashraf) Hospital in Amman. Similar celebrations were held throughout the Kingdom.

## Pro-Vietnam Kampuchea steps up offensive at UN

BANGKOK, Jan. 15 (R)—The new pro-Vietnamese administration in Kampuchea (Cambodia) today stepped up a diplomatic offensive against the government of ousted Prime Minister Pol Pot as its military attack came within earshot of the Thai border. The Hanoi-backed Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Council of Heng Samrin sent a letter to the Chairman of the United Nations Security Council today saying any meeting on the Kampuchean problem held without its voice would be a violation of the country's sovereignty. Hanoi's radio and news agency also issued a statement by the new Phnom Penh administration's foreign ministry saying the Security Council's debate on charges of Vietnamese aggression in Kampuchea would damage the U.N. body's prestige. The diplomatic offensive against the Pol Pot government coincided with a continuing drive by Vietnamese-led forces in Kampuchea, fanning out to the north and south of the border town of Poipet.

Senior Thai military sources at the border said today they did not believe the insurgent movement's forces would take Poipet as it was not a strategically important town. At the United Nations, ignoring a Soviet veto threat, seven non-aligned states formally proposed today that the U.N. Security Council call for the withdrawal of all foreign forces from Kampuchea.

Unlike a Chinese resolution which it was expected to supersede, the draft neither identified the foreign forces as Vietnamese nor condemned their alleged intervention. Kuwaiti Ambassador Abdalla Bishara introduced the new resolution, on behalf of his own country, together with Bangladesh, Bolivia, Gabon, Jamaica, Nigeria and Zambia.

Diplomatic sources said the proposal was expected to be put to a vote later tonight. They said all the members except the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia appeared likely to support the text. A Soviet veto would prevent the Council from taking any positive decision on the complaint of Vietnamese aggression which the Chinese-backed government of Kampuchea brought last week.

## Ganda claims Tanzania bombarded border

KAIROBI, Jan. 15 (R)—Uganda said today Tanzanian forces had bombed a heavily populated area across their common border near Lake Victoria and the situation was "very tense." Uganda said President Idi Amin had issued a warning that his forces might be forced to retaliate by breaking through Tanzanian positions. The radio quoted a military spokesman as calling on all members of the Ugandan armed forces to be on full alert and armed civilians to exercise care when travelling to areas near the Tanzanian border. The radio said there had been "intense bombardment" but no casualties on the Ugandan side.

## South African police hunt black guerrillas

RETORIA, Jan. 15 (R)—South African police were today hunting a group of black guerrillas in farmland near the Botswana border after a weekend clash in which one guerrilla was killed and another captured. The search was continuing although police believed the guerrillas had already crossed back into Botswana, from where they came. Tracks of the seven-man group were picked up near the border and on Saturday security forces caught up with them. In a clash, one man, believed to be the leader, was shot dead, another captured and a third apparently wounded, police said. The wounded man and the other four escaped.

## Saudi German aides discuss fighting inflation

RIYADH, Jan. 15 (R)—Saudi Planning Minister Hisham Nazer returned here today with West German Minister of Economic Cooperation Rainer Offergeld, who is paying an official visit to

## Pakistan denies it has defaulted foreign debts

RAWALPINDI, Jan. 15 (R)—Pakistan said today there was no question that it had defaulted on its external debts, nor did it intend to do so in the future. Finance Minister Ghulam Ishaq Khan told reporters: "We have faithfully paid duty all that we owed to any country." He said Pakistan's foreign exchange position was quite sound. But it was negotiating bilaterally for debt relief in the light of a United Nations Commission for Trade and Development (UNCTAD) resolution by developing countries in Geneva last year. Negotiations were continuing with the United States, France, Germany, Japan, Italy and Canada, he said. Mr. Ishaq was speaking after a cabinet meeting which agreed to cut non-development expenditure in the fiscal year ending next June.

## Tunisian, Moroccan aides discuss trade

RABAT, Jan. 15 (R)—Tunisian Commerce Minister Salaheddine Mbarek today had talks with Moroccan Commerce and Industry Minister Abdelkamel Reghay in the southern city of Marrakesh. Mr. Reghay went to Marrakesh to attend ceremonies welcoming visiting Guinea President Ahmed Sekou Toure. Mr. Mbarek, who arrived here yesterday, is to return to the capital tomorrow to attend a three-day meeting of the joint Moroccan-Tunisian commission which officials said will examine bilateral trade and the possibility of cooperation in industrial projects such as synthetic fibres, wood and tourism.





# Worker health conditions become concern of unions

By Norris Willatt

GENEVA -- Trade unionists world-wide have declared war on asbestos, which they say is shortening the lives of millions of workers. Some of them are calling for a total ban on its use in industry, and the substitution of other, less toxic, materials.

The case against asbestos as a danger to health is trenchantly presented in a new publication by the International Metalworkers' Federation (IMF) concerned exclusively with problems of health and safety at work.

In its second issue, the IMF publication lists a whole range of raw materials and chemical substances used in industry which allegedly damage workers' health following constant exposure. Among them are arsenic, chromium, cutting oils, vinyl chloride, styrene butadiene and benzidine, but by far the most dangerous of all, it is claimed, is asbestos.

The IMF bulletin reports calculations by the US National Cancer Institute that about 20-25 per cent of all workers heavily exposed to this material die of lung cancer, another 8-10 per cent of stomach cancer and cancer of the intestines, and 7-10 per cent of pleural or peritoneal complaints. Deaths caused exclusively by asbestos are said to account for about 17 per cent of all cancer fatalities in the United States.

The Institute bases its conclusions, in large part, on a study of Americans who during the Second World War were employed on ship-building, where asbestos was widely used for fire protection, noise insulation, and so forth. It concludes that out of an

estimated 4m or so workers in that industry, between 35 and 44 per cent -- or around 1.6m -- have already died, or eventually will die, of a disease brought on by the material.

These were all workers heavily exposed to it. Among others not so much exposed, the effect was only less lethal -- an estimated 550,000 out of a total of some 4.7m employed. Since the end of the war, the death rate has continued at an average of 67,000 or so cases a year. The workers involved have been widely employed using asbestos in building and demolition work, in machinery construction, and in other trades besides ship-building.

The same kind of documentation, carried out by the Cancer Institute with the co-operation of the US National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences, is not available for all countries. However, in a number of them the trade unions are no less aroused over the threat from asbestos.

In Sweden the national Confederation of Trade Unions has adopted an action programme designed eventually to bring about a total ban on the use of the material in industry; and, meanwhile, to regulate closely the conditions under which it may be employed.

The Swedish unionists claim that the substance can be noxious even when inhaled in only small amounts, and are trying to get the threshold of permitted exposure down to the minimum possible. But they also call for the use of alternative materials wherever and as quickly as possible.

Since 1976, "blue" asbestos, considered especially dangerous, has been banned in Sweden, largely at the instigation of the trade union movement. Now they want its use in any form outlawed, notably in the construction of new buildings, one of the main markets for asbestos in peacetime.

In the meantime, the Swedish unions demand that all workers directly exposed to the material in any form be subjected to regular medical examinations, including X-rays. This demand also applies to workers no longer in such jobs. If a worker is transferred from handling of asbestos for health reasons, care should be taken that his new job will not expose him to other substances that might aggravate his condition.

The British Trades Union Congress also now advocates a ban on the use of the material in certain industrial processes. Two reports have recently been issued by a special TUC

committee set up to investigate the subject.

The first calls attention to the high incidence of bad health among workers employed in the application of asbestos in heat and acoustic insulation. The report calls for this practice, and asbestos spraying, to be abolished. The responsible authorities should be informed in advance by suppliers of the material of any such applications, so that protective measures may be taken, says the TUC.

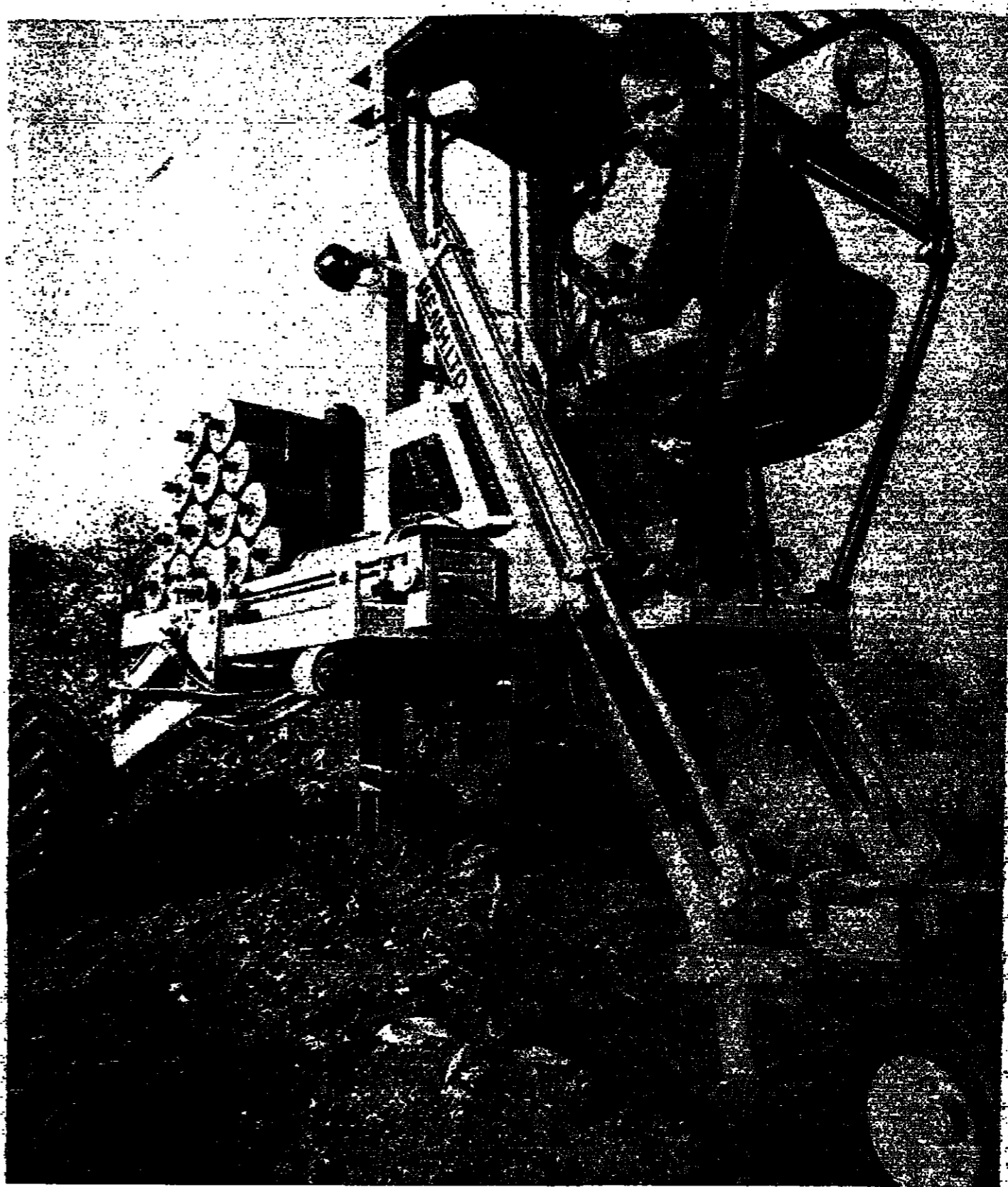
The second TUC report calls for investigation into the effect of asbestos on the atmosphere in general, apart from the direct working environment.

In an editorial the IMF urges the trade union movement as a whole to emphasise the need for greater protection of members from the hazards to health created by working with cancer-causing substances, including asbestos. In addition, pressure should be applied to register cases of such occupational diseases with the authorities, so that help can be given to the victims.

The editorial concludes with this call: "If a person's injury is caused by the working environment and leads to incapacity for work, this affects the whole family, especially in countries without occupational insurance cover for the employees... We have learned to fight for better pay--now we must also fight for health and safety at the workplace".

Financial Times  
News-Features

A three legged spider at your service



This strange-looking device called 'Spyder' can carry one-and-a-half times its own weight, scale a 17 degree gradient fully loaded and 'cling' to the back of a lorry. Unlike conventional materials handling equipment, 'Spyder' does not rely on heavy counterbalance weights to provide stability.

Its articulated construction enables the operator to maintain balance by shifting the centre of gravity within the space frame. This enables it to operate safely on gradients up to 17 degrees. 'Spyder' weighs only 2,400 pounds (1,089 kg) -- yet it can lift 3,500 pounds (1,588 kg). It has a turning

radius of only 69 inches (175 cm) and can weave in and out of congested areas with speed and precision. A single control--similar to an aircraft joystick--works backwards for reverse, ahead for forward and left or right turn. The faster the control is pushed, the faster the machine travels to a

maximum speed of 10' m/s on its two cylinder diesel engine. Having loaded goods, 'Spyder' can then itself on to the back of a vehicle in only one minute, clamped on. Its wheels retract it travels pick-a-back style destination where it is an unloading.



AROK the robot can do household chores and talk

## He was six years under construction

Benjamin Skora is a born handyman. For thirty years he's made anything out of anything. His latest masterpiece is a household robot that walks, serves... makes things, and even has a human face. Six years ago, Ben Skora, a hypnotist by profession, piled up \$2000 worth of old car parts and refrigerator motors in his garden. Three years later, AROK, his robot, was born, in his image. He weighs 230 lbs., is 1 meter 90 cm. tall, and can lift up to 130 lbs. His talented inventor figured that he cost \$500,000 -- based on a salary of \$20 per hour. AROK is the delight of Mrs. Skora: he uses the vacuum cleaner, takes out the garbage, serves at table or during drinks. Moreover he talks to her--not by moving lips but through a loudspeaker. All that of course under the watchful eye of his father who controls all his gestures and words--the latter recorded on tape placed in his back. Ben Skora does not want to stop with this success. At present he's building an even more sophisticated companion, AROK II, the first descendent of a generation which will no doubt have many children all over the world. And why not in your home, in the year 2000?



It took three years to transform some metal into a robot

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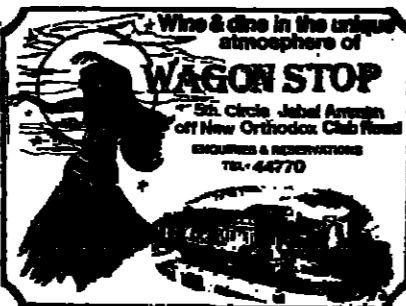
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Regardless of sovereignty, the land is theirs

## Sinai: Home of the Bedouin

BIR EL-ADED. Occupied Sinai, Jan. 15 (AP)—Egypt and Israel may settle the issue of sovereignty over the Sinai Peninsula but the stark and arid land really belongs to the Bedouin tribesmen who live here. A few days in the Sinai interior make clear this is a country no matter which nation occupies it.

Just over the hills from the few coastal settlements, the oil towns or the military airfields, the Bedouin go about their lives much the same as they have for hundreds of years.

In this village 24 kilometres inland from the Gulf of Suez, Bedouin girls take out their flocks

of goats when the mountain peaks cast their first jagged shadows in the morning sun. Bedouin women gather at the well and men depart on missions into the hills.

The Sinai, traditional bridge between Africa and Asia and a battlefield in Egyptian-Israeli wars, has a population of about 100,000. An estimated 70,000 are Bedouin tribesmen—some settled but most pursuing traditional nomadic ways.

About 30,000 non-Bedouin live in the northern coastal town of El-Arish. There are a few Arabs and Israelis at oil sites on the Gulf of Aqaba and a dozen

Greek Orthodox monks at St. Catherine Monastery.

In an Israeli-Egyptian peace settlement, Israel will gradually withdraw its troops from the Sinai and Egypt will return. And the Bedouin? "Nobody has bothered to ask them," said Clinton Bailey, who lectures on Bedouin culture at Tel Aviv University.

The Bedouin will go on much as before—making a frugal living with their herds, trading, harvesting date palms, tilling patches of land near oases and working for whoever controls the Sinai.

According to Mr. Bailey, there are about 30 Bedouin tribes in the Sinai, an area of 62,400 square kilometres. It seems bigger because the land is so barren.

"The Bedouin feel the desert belongs to them and any government is illegitimate," Mr. Bailey said. "Any government that takes an interest in the desert does it at the expense of the Bedouin."

Under occupation, military disengagement lines have interrupted trading routes from Saudi Arabia and Jordan to Egypt. Grazing lands have been expropriated for army training grounds or airfields, and Bedouin camels trigger electronic sensors in the Demilitarized Zone, monitored by a U.S. post set up to keep Egyptian and Israeli armies apart.

Modern life has impinged on Bedouin ways. Pickup trucks now kick up plumes of dust across the Sinai, rubber tubing is used to carry water from wells to cultivated plots and the plastic can has replaced the goatskin water-bag.

Bedouin won't talk openly to strangers. "They put a lot of stock in decorum and reserve," said Mr. Bailey, who has spent much time with the Bedouin.

Why are so many Bedouin pickup trucks blue? "Is it because blue is protection against the evil eye?" "We have other colours," answers a white-robed Bedouin. But why so many blue trucks, persists a tourist? "Who knows," the Bedouin shrugs. "Maybe we like blue."

The old Bedouin ways predominate. Women are veiled and hover in the background. The pickup truck hasn't replaced the camel and pita bread is still baked directly on the desert sand with only a few brushwood coals needed to bake the flat disks.

The tradition of desert hospitality is preserved. At the tombs of sheikhs where Bedouin tribes gather, one building is reserved for the weary traveler and stocked with coffee, tea, sugar and cooking implements.

At one of the tombs, the ground is still black with blood of a sacrificial goat where a tribal meeting had recently been held.

According to Mr. Bailey, the Bedouin are uneasy about the return of Egyptian rule. Like the Israelis, the Egyptians are outsiders.

Mr. Bailey believes the Bedouin would probably prefer some sort of United Nations control of the Sinai and a U.N.-operated civil administration. "If there was no government at all they would be happiest," he said.

FORECAST FOR TUESDAY, JAN. 16, 1979

## Your Daily HOROSCOPE

from the CARROLL RIGTER INSTITUTE

GENERAL TENDENCIES: You can easily get bogged down in the tedious details of every-day living today and lose out on some important matters. Make sure you are alert to new opportunities coming your way.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) Get right down to the nitty-gritty of any work ahead of you, whether at home or on the job. Avoid a troublemaker.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) Relax where some creative ideas are concerned that you are having difficulty with. You can get better results another day.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) Home affairs could be stagnant now, so perk them up in some way. Take no risks where business affairs are concerned.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to July 21) You may not like events going on around you but as long as you handle your own affairs well, all is fine.

LEO (July 22 to Aug. 21) Do things in a more practical fashion so that you get better results. Use economy measures instead of spending so lavishly.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) Good day to study your surroundings and make steps to improve them. Make arrangements for future social entertainment.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) Not a good day to consult with an adviser who is too busy with own affairs. Avoid one who is not thinking straight.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) Show your friends that you will go far to be of help to them, and you reap fine benefits. Handle a business matter wisely.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) Attend to outside tasks that are not appealing but need handling now. Strive for harmony with family members.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) Approach a difficult project from a different angle and get good results. Be sure to express yourself well with others.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) Handle practical affairs without all that emotionalism and analysis and get excellent results. Strive for happiness.

PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) Use particular care in dealing with associates today or there could be arguments. Plan time to be with good friends later.

## GRAFFITI

WISE MEN  
KNOW MORE  
THAN THEY  
TELL  
FOOLS TELL  
MORE THAN  
THEY KNOW

## LONDON MARKET REPORT

Equities firmed slightly Monday despite the industrial gloomy outlook in view of the road haulage drivers' strike, dealers said. Turnover was small and at 19:00 the F.T. index was up 4.8 at 479.5. The better than expected December U.K. trade figures pushed prices slightly higher towards the close, dealers said. Government bonds were marked up 1/8 point after the trade figures having held steady earlier while U.S., Canadian and Australian shares closed generally higher.

## Jordan Times Daily Guide

## JORDAN TELEVISION

CHANNEL 3	CHANNEL 6
5:45 News	6:00 Lunch programme
5:55 News	7:00 News in French
6:00 News	7:30 News in Arabic
6:10 News	7:40 News in English
6:20 News	7:50 News in Arabic
6:30 News	8:00 News in English
6:40 News	8:10 News in Arabic
6:50 News	8:20 News in English
7:00 News	8:30 News in Arabic
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23:40 News	1:10 News in Arabic
23:50 News	1:20 News in English
24:00 News	1:30 News in Arabic

## RADIO JORDAN

CHANNEL 3	CHANNEL 6
7:00 News	14:00 News Bulletin
7:10 Morning show	14:10 News
7:20 News Bulletin	14:20 News
7:30 Morning show	14:30 News Bulletin
7:40 News Bulletin	14:40 News
7:50 Morning show	14:50 News Bulletin
8:00 News Bulletin	15:00 News
8:10 Morning show	15:10 News Bulletin
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16:30 Morning show	23:30 News Bulletin
16:40 News Bulletin	23:40 News
16:50 Morning show	23:50 News Bulletin
17:00 News Bulletin	24:00 News

## BBC RADIO

CHANNEL 3	CHANNEL 6
14:00 News	14:00 News Bulletin
14:10 News	14:10 News
14:20 News	14:20 News Bulletin
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16:00 News	16:00 News Bulletin
16:10 News	16:10 News
16:20 News	16:20 News Bulletin
16:30 News	1

# U.S. Congress likely to focus on issue of government spending

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15 (R)—The question of government money and how not to spend it is likely to dominate the 96th U.S. Congress, which opens today. The White House has said it shares widespread concern in the country over government spending and growing inflation, and President Carter has promised an austerity government.

He plans to cut back sharply on social programmes to reduce inflation, now running at around ten per cent a year, and to reverse an economic decline in advance of the 1980 presidential election.

But the Congress elected last November is known to be more conservative than its predecessor, and House of Representatives Democratic Majority Leader Jim Wright said recently it would probably want to cut spending

even further than the president envisaged.

Given that mood, the White House was gearing up to fight the inevitable pressure from conservative congressmen for trade protection measures.

## Stiff opposition

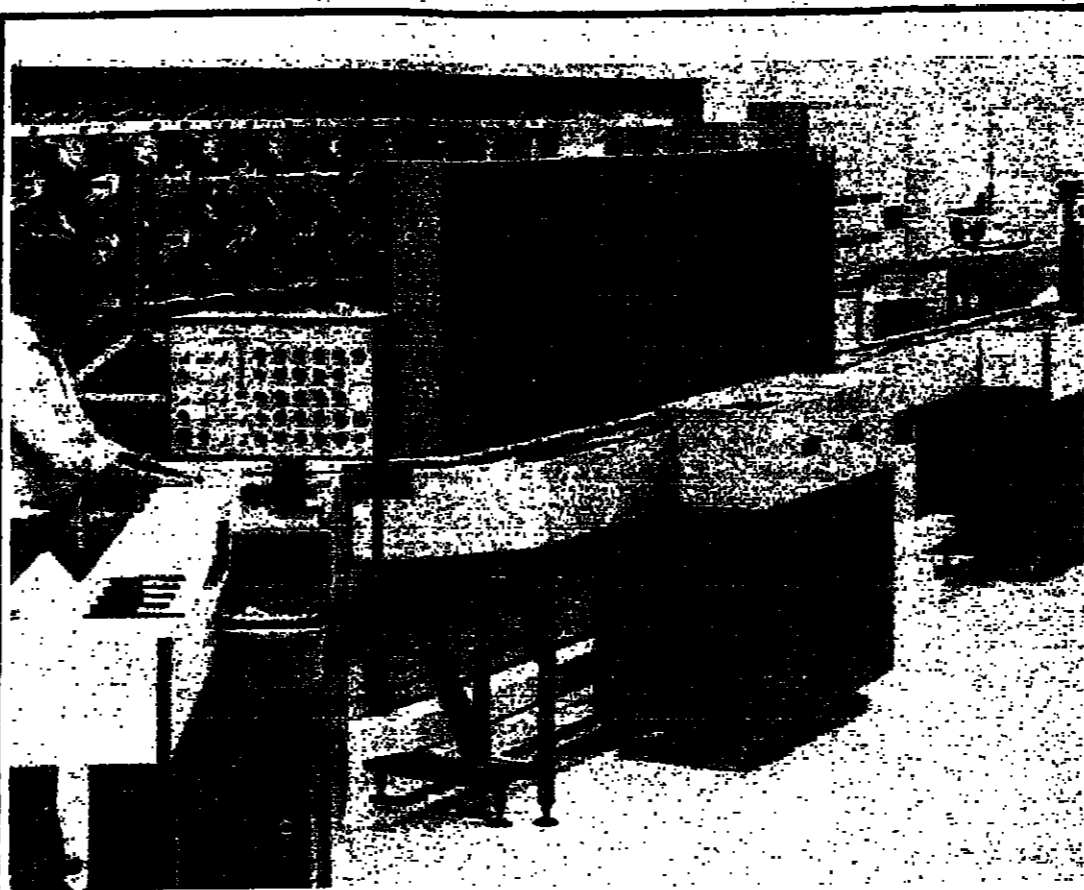
But the president may also run into stiff opposition from his party's own liberal wing, led by

Senator Edward Kennedy. Senator Kennedy, sounding more and more like a contender for the 1980 Democratic presidential nomination, has expressed concern lest Mr. Carter should sacrifice social programmes in favour of big business, the wealthy and defence spending.

On foreign policy, Mr. Carter may face a hard fight to get the expected new Strategic Arms Limitation (SALT) treaty with the Soviet Union ratified by Congress. Senate Republican Minority Leader Howard Baker said in a weekend television interview that the president had undermined his foreign policy relations with Congress by suddenly announcing U.S. recognition of China without prior consultations.

The projected Salt-II accord has already come under fire from conservatives and Senator Baker said he would find difficulty in supporting it.

He said congressional concern over the treaty would be increased if, as seemed possible from the current unrest in Iran, the United States lost the extensive electronic surveillance installations it maintains there to monitor Soviet missile activity.



Automatic sorter speeds the mail along

Twin electronic scanners take only 50,000th of a second to decipher a postcode and destination. Deutsche Bundespost's new automatic sorter can handle up to 60,000 letters an hour provided they are addressed "legibly," which only 50 per cent are as yet. The first of these automatic sorters was inaugurated in Wiesbaden, West Germany by Post

and Telecommunications Minister Kurt Gscheide. Sixty-four more are to be taken into service by 1990. The Bundespost has been automating sorting since the early sixties and hopes the new generation of sorters will make the postal service profitable, which—unlike the telecommunications division—is not at present. (Dad photo)

## Conflicting reports emerge on situation in Afghanistan

PESHAWAR, Pakistan, Jan. 15 (R)—Dissidents seeking to topple the pro-communist regime in Afghanistan said yesterday fighting had spread to a northern province bordering the Soviet Union. But Afghan diplomats in Pakistan denied reports of fighting and

said the situation was under control.

Government opponents living in exile here said they had reports that fighting had erupted for the first time in Badakhshan, Afghanistan's northernmost province in the 6,000-metre peaks of the Pamir ranges.

They said anti-government tribesmen and guerrillas briefly occupied the administrative and military centre of Baharak before severe bombardment and counter-attacks by paratroops forced them to withdraw.

According to their reports, for which there was no independent confirmation, 54 men, women and children were killed during the withdrawal.

The dissidents said fighting continued for two weeks during which the guerrillas claimed to have killed 100 soldiers, two officers and senior government officials.

The reports said a MiG pilot of the Afghan Air Force and a helicopter pilot refused to attack the dissidents and were jailed.

Four Soviet soldiers and a tribesman were reported killed when a cavalry unit tried to prevent migrating Afghan nomads from grazing their sheep.

The dissidents said many Afghans resented the influx of Soviet advisers which followed soon after the government of President Nur Mohammad Taraki seized power in a coup last April.

Other reports said fighting, which first erupted soon after the coup, was continuing in Kunar province to the south where several thousand guerrillas are said to be poised to attack the provincial capital of Chigha Serai. They said communications and transport had been cut between Kunar province and the city of Jalalabad to the south.

## Pakistan orders release of 2 former ministers

KARACHI, Jan. 15 (R)—A Pakistani court yesterday ordered the release of two former ministers detained under martial law regulations 16 months ago.

They are former Law Minister Hafeez Pirzada and Communications Minister Mumtaz Ali Bhutto, a cousin of ex-premier Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, who is himself in jail awaiting a ruling on his appeal against a death sentence.

After almost one year of legal arguments by the two former ministers, the Sind High Court ruled that their detention was invalid and unlawful and ordered their release from house arrest.

Mr. Mumtaz Bhutto will remain under house arrest until the court rules on a separate petition against his detention for escaping from custody.

Yesterday's court order was another setback for the military regime of army chief General Mohammad Zia-ul-Haq.

It seemed to reflect unease within the judiciary over General Haq's apparent failure to act on a Supreme Court ruling 14 months ago that endorsed the martial law regime but called for elections without unreasonable delay.

Mr. Pirzada and Mr. Mumtaz Bhutto were detained in September, 1977, shortly after the former prime minister was arrested and convicted on a charge of ordering the assassination of a political opponent in 1974.

The two former ministers both enjoy considerable tribal and regional following in Pakistan's southernmost Sind province, home of the ex-premier.

## Sudan, Egypt to seek aid for feasibility study of economic integration plan

KHARTOUM, Jan. 15 (R)—Sudan and Egypt have decided to ask for financial aid from the United Nations Development Programme for a feasibility study of their joint economic integration plan, the Sudanese News Agency reported yesterday.

It said the seventh session of the Joint Higher Ministerial Committee for Integration between the two countries agreed yesterday to establish a feasibility studies centre.

The meeting agreed to form a joint committee of the ministers of finance and planning in the two countries to review the integration projects.

The Ministerial Committee agreed to make studies on the sugar industry, tractor assembly, food canning, and leather pro-

cessing and agreed on full cooperation in the textile industry, the agency added.

In the field of education, the two sides agreed to unify the curriculum in the two countries and to recognise university degrees in both.

A Sudanese information centre will be established in Cairo and an Egyptian one in Khartoum.

## China, Portugal expected to establish ties 'within days'

PEKING, Jan. 15 (R)—China and Portugal, colonial ruler of the tiny enclave of Macao on the Chinese coast, are expected to establish diplomatic relations within days.

Western diplomatic sources said yesterday.

There was no immediate indication of whether Macao, famed for its gambling, high life and annual grand prix race, would stay under the Portuguese flag.

There was speculation in Peking that the enclave, ruled by Portugal since 1557, might return to Chinese sovereignty but keep its social and economic system as a signal to Nationalist Taiwan that China's leaders are sincere in their reunification offers.

China has had no ties with Portugal since the Communist takeover in 1949. Diplomatic sources said Lisbon had been seeking formal ties for some time.

Macao, with 270,000 people living on an isthmus and two small islands of the Pearl River delta, was for centuries the only Western enclave in China.

It became a quiet backwater of commerce after Britain and other Western powers forced their way on to the Chinese mainland in the mid-19th century.

It has remained a major source of foreign revenue for China, though falling far short of the British colony of Hong Kong across the Pearl River.

The Portuguese governor of Macao toured parts of south China last year, the first time since at least 1949 that Macao's colonial ruler had visited China.

## Turkish minister resigns

ANKARA, Jan. 15 (R)—Turkish Defence Minister Hasan Isik resigned yesterday and political sources said his action was a result of disagreements with Premier Bulent Ecevit.

Mr. Isik, in announcing his resignation, said only that he did not think he could serve any further useful purpose in the cabinet. He was replaced by Senator Neset Akmandour.

Political sources said the differences between Mr. Isik and the prime minister may have centred on forthcoming talks with the United States about American military installations in Turkey.

In other news, Turkey's new interior minister appealed to all to assist him in his job which he said he takes over "at a very difficult time."

Premier Ecevit last night appointed Senator Hasan Fehmi Gunes from his Republican People's Party (RPP) to replace Mr. Irfan Ozaydinli who had resigned on Jan. 2.

Mr. Gunes, 45, RPP senator from the northwestern province of Sakarya, took up his duties last night from Acting Interior Minister and Deputy-Premier Orhan Eyuboglu. Mr. Gunes is a lawyer

## U.K. has new "test-tube baby"

LONDON, Jan. 15 (R)—A second test-tube baby has been born in Britain, the Daily Mail newspaper reported today.

It said that the child, a boy, was born yesterday in a Glasgow hospital following the same method of fertilisation which led to the world's first test-tube baby, born in England last year.

In both cases the implant which led to the births was performed by surgeon Patrick Steptoe.

The paper said the baby, although born a month early, was delivered normally. Its mother is 32-year-old cooking teacher Grace Montgomery. The baby,

named Alastair James Lauchlan Montgomery, weighed 2.62 kilograms.

Mr. Steptoe and physiologist Robert Edwards pioneered a technique to fertilise a human egg-cell outside the body and then re-implant the embryo in its mother's womb. It is used on women whose fallopian tubes are blocked and so egg cells cannot pass normally from the ovaries to the womb.

Mr. Steptoe and Dr. Edwards first used the method successfully on Lesley Brown. She gave birth last July 25 in a hospital in the northwest England town of Oldham. That first test-tube baby, named Louise, was reported doing well.

A second test-tube baby was reported born in Calcutta last October, and the doctors involved said they would make a full report on their procedure to the Indian Science Congress scheduled to meet this month in Hyderabad.

## Getting more out of coffee

by Carol Wahl

The coffee plant is best known for its bean, which, when roasted, ground and brewed, makes one of the most widely consumed infusions in the world. But the celebrated and commercially lucrative bean is literally surrounded by substances that are usually discarded as waste product, coffee pulp, is produced in such abundant quantities that it poses a pollution problem. Recent studies reveal, however, that his waste product is an excellent fertiliser and a source of food for farm animals, and could have as much economic impact as the coffee bean itself.

In 1971, a comprehensive research programme on coffee pulp was begun by the Division of Agriculture and Food Science of the Nutrition Institute of Central America and Panama (INCAP), with headquarters in Guatemala, and was later financially backed by the Canadian-based International Development Research Centre (IDRC). Although not conclusive, the results of this study—soon to be published in Spanish and English by IDRC—present a truly promising outlook for this agricultural by-product.

Coffee pulp is a thick layer (five mm.) of spongy cells that surround the coffee bean on the coffee fruit. It is the first by-product obtained in processing and is equivalent to 29 per cent dry weight of the entire fruit. But the water content of this substance—between 60 and 80 per cent—constitutes a major stumbling block to its full utilisation because when used fresh it is costly to transport, handle and process.

The feasibility of incorporating coffee pulp into animal rations is increased by two factors. First, a lengthy, seven-month coffee harvesting season assures a ready and plentiful supply. Secondly, the pulp is a good source of nourishment for animals as it contains important quantities of raw protein and nitrogen, and is as rich in these essential elements as cotton or soy flour. Also present in the pulp are raw fibres, ash, potassium, carbohydrates, fats and other organic compounds such as caffeine and tannins.

After conducting long and varied feeding experiments on several types of animals using different amounts of coffee pulp, processed in different ways, INCAP researchers conclude that coffee pulp can be used suc-

cessfully in the raising of cattle, pigs and even fish. The only farm animal that had an overtly negative reaction to this substance was the chicken.

Despite the encouraging outcome of research on the use of coffee pulp in animal feed, researchers have discovered certain limitations. One of them is that the poor palatability of this by-product results in reduced feed consumption as compared to normal rations and consequently in reduced weight gain in animals.

This problem can be somewhat remedied by mixing sugarcane molasses or grass with the pulp. Experiments have also shown that the amount of pulp that can be used in animal feed without producing toxic effects (weight loss, sores on the skin, hair loss, etc.) differs for each species according to their level of tolerance. These adverse reactions are believed to be caused by the caffeine and tannins present in the pulp. More research is needed to determine the precise mechanisms involved in these negative reactions and to find the means of eliminating them. One possibility, say the researchers, is to extract these toxic substances from the pulp. If done on an industrial scale, these compounds could be used as raw materials for other

industries.

In addition to its potential as a source of animal feed, coffee pulp has proved to be a good fertiliser. It is often employed as such in the coffee plantations where it accumulates after processing. Thus far, results using this fertiliser have been positive, but further work is needed in order to determine how this substance could be exploited on an industrial and commercial scale.

The rational use of this by-product could have far-reaching social and economic implications. For instance, the use of all parts of the coffee plant, and especially the pulp, would make the coffee industry more coherent, integrated and efficient. Even more important, the use of coffee pulp could have tremendous impact on a serious problem currently afflicting some developing countries: the competition between man and animal for the same food. As the ingredients for animal feed—mainly grains and other food crops such as cassava—become scarcer, the price of feed is skyrocketing. Coffee pulp, which is not suitable for human consumption but which is usable in animal feed, could help free urgently needed food to feed an ever-increasing human population.

## World News Briefs

### Blizzard paralyzes much of midwestern

CHICAGO, Jan. 15 (R)—Biting Arctic winds today grip American midwest, still reeling from its worst blizzard since 1913. Temperatures plunged to -17.8 centigrade in a few hours after the blizzard buried parts of Iowa, Wisconsin, Illinois, and Michigan under two feet of snow on Saturday. The blizzard paralysed much of the midwest and virtually shut down America's second largest city. As Chicago and other centres dig out, weather forecasters said more snow was on the way, another storm likely tomorrow.

### Spain, Iraq begin talks on increasing trade

MADRID, Jan. 15 (R)—Iraqi Commerce Minister Hassan al-Majid arrived today for an official visit and talks with Spanish officials to increase trade between the two countries. At present, the huge imbalance in bilateral trade in favour of Iraq, Spanish Commerce Minister Jose Antonio Garcia Diaz said, Iraq sells to Spain worth of goods—mainly oil—to Spain while Spanish exports to Iraq total only \$50 million. The situation improved in the months when contracts were signed for the export of Spanish phone equipment and locomotives to Iraq, Mr. Garcia Diaz said.

### Itinerary announced for Deng's U.S. visit

ATLANTA, Georgia, Jan. 15 (R)—Chinese Vice-Premier Xiaoping will begin his historic visit to the United States on Saturday with scheduled appearances in Washington, and three other cities. White House officials said the vice-premier would arrive in Washington on Jan. 28, to start his formal nine-day visit there. He will be in Washington until Jan. 31 and will spend two days in Atlanta, Houston and Seattle.

### JUMBLE

THAT SCRAMBLED WORD by Harri Arnold and Bill

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

ACTUD

SUGIE

DRATOW

TROBEH

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, guessed by the above clues.

Print answer here:

Jumbles: QUIRE BASSO DECEIT LAVERIE  
Answer: Make a speech with an elaborate introduction ORATE

### THE Daily Crossword

by William

ACROSS

1 Ark or King

5 Savory jelly

10 — nine-twelve

14 French composer

15 Cotton twill

16 Ending with myth or iron

17 Vacillates

20 Wisdom

21 Fencing position

22 Fancy end Dapper

23 Have a look

24 Leap

27 Hand-me-downs

31 Salvors

32 Pipes

33 Race unit

34 Light fines

35 — out (solves)

36 Give a darn

37 Japanese statesman

38 Icy

39 Argo's skipper

40 Wrote, in a way

42 Deceased

43 Incursion

44 Copper

45 Preparing for battle

48 Moot

52 Is evasive

54 About

55 Monopoly

56 In — way (sailing)

57 Pitch

58 Chair and sofa

59 Goes wrong

DOWN

1 Clerical garments

2 Tidy

3 Like a bump on

4 Currently

5 Full of pain

6 Irregularities

7 Compassion

8 — tizzy

9 Rivalry struggles

10 Roman statesman

11 Sourness

12 Powdery mineral

13 "Ye — Tea Shopper"

18 Needs also, ironically

19 Eat

20 Str

21 Goo

22 Talk

23 Mat

24 Flap

25 Fan

26 Hat

27 Day

28 Hat

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34 Hat

35 Hat

36 Hat

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DON'T MISS THE

HOTEL JORDAN

INTER-CONTINENTAL'S

ORIENTAL GALA NIGHT

\*\*\*\*\*

KEEP YOUR DATE WITH + THE FABULOUS AMIRA and the famous band the SPACEMEN ON JAN 18TH

BUY YOUR TICKETS NOW

Handwritten text in Arabic script: "الليلة 18 كانون الثاني 1978"